

HONORING ALBERTUS MAGNUS
COLLEGE ON THEIR 75TH ANNI-
VERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 2000

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to congratulate Albertus Magnus College on its 75th anniversary. With the purchase of a New Haven mansion renamed Rosary Hall, the Dominican Sisters of Saint Mary of the Spring founded Albertus Magnus in 1925. Since then, the Albertus Magnus community has become a landmark in the city of New Haven.

Initially a women's college, Albertus Magnus has expanded its program base to meet the needs of a our changing community. Dr. Julia McNamara, President of Albertus Magnus, has served as the driving force behind these innovations. Her dedication to students, commitment to excellence, and creative energy have been the key to the renaissance at Albertus Magnus. The New Dimensions Program is an excellent example of how Albertus Magnus has created new and innovative programs to open the doors of education to a broad spectrum of students. Introduced only six years ago, the New Dimensions Program is an alternative education program that allows working adults to obtain their Associate's, Bachelor's, and Master's degrees in Management at an accelerated pace convenient to their schedule. This nontraditional program has allowed hundreds of working men and women to further their education while continuing in their careers.

In addition to its dedication to educational opportunity and academic excellence, Albertus Magnus is a tremendous resource to the New Haven community. Administrators, faculty and students are involved with service organizations throughout the city—demonstrating a deep commitment to enriching our neighborhoods and making a real difference in the community. As a host site for the 1995 World Special Olympics, Albertus opened its campus to thousands of children and families who traveled to New Haven to participate in the games, playing an instrumental role in the success of that extraordinary event.

Albertus Magnus College, though small in comparison to other local schools, is rich in history and committed to providing its students with the skills and confidence necessary for future success. Over its 75-year history, Albertus Magnus has continually dedicated itself to providing its students with an exceptional college experience. I was privileged to be asked to teach international politics in the 1970's at the college, and I thoroughly enjoyed this experience. Recently graduating the largest class in its history, Albertus Magnus has succeeded in fulfilling the dreams of the Dominican Sisters of Saint Mary of the Springs—creating a collegiate environment that successfully challenges students to realize their full potential as scholars and as human beings.

It is my great honor to join with the administrators, faculty, students, alumni, and community members who have gathered this evening to express my heartfelt congratulations on the 75th anniversary of Albertus Magnus College and extend my best wishes for continued success.

INTRODUCING MIDDLE EAST
PEACE THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS
ACT, H.R. 5272

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 2000

Mr. Gilman. Mr. Speaker, because many of my colleagues and I remain extremely concerned about the possibility that Yasser Arafat and the PLO will declare a Palestinian state unilaterally, I am introducing legislation today that would underscore the need for a negotiated settlement between the two parties.

The Peace Through Negotiations Act of 2000 recognizes that resolving the political status of the territory controlled by the Palestinian Authority is one of the central issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Palestinian threat to declare an independent state unilaterally constitutes a fundamental violation of the underlying principles of the Oslo Accords and the Middle East peace process. That threat continues unabated.

Accordingly, the bill I am introducing today would establish that it is the policy of the United States to oppose the unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state, and that diplomatic recognition should be withheld if one is unilaterally declared. The bill would also prohibit all U.S. assistance to the Palestinians except for humanitarian aid, and would downgrade the PLO office in Washington, D.C.

Additionally, the measure would encourage other countries and international organizations to join the United States in withholding diplomatic recognition, and would authorize the President of the United States to withhold payment of U.S. contributions to international organizations that recognize a unilaterally declared Palestinian state.

Mr. Speaker, over eighteen months ago, Congress spoke with one voice about the prospects of a unilateral declaration of statehood by the Palestinians. Non-binding legislation adopted by both houses stated that "any attempt to establish Palestinian statehood outside the negotiating process will invoke the strongest congressional opposition."

The Peace Through Negotiations Act is a measured, but legislatively binding response to that possibility. Accordingly, I urge my colleagues' cosponsorship and strong endorsement of this landmark legislation (H.R. 5272) and request that the text of the legislation be printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

H.R. 5272—A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR A UNITED STATES RESPONSE IN THE EVENT OF A UNILATERAL DECLARATION OF A PALESTINIAN STATE

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Peace Through Negotiations Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Resolving the political status of the territory controlled by the Palestinian Authority is one of the central issues of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

(2) The Palestinian threat to declare an independent state unilaterally constitutes a fundamental violation of the underlying principles of the Oslo Accords and the Middle East peace process.

(3) On March 11, 1999, the Senate overwhelmingly adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution 5, and on March 16, 1999, the House of Representatives adopted House Concurrent Resolution 24, both of which resolved that: "any attempt to establish Palestinian statehood outside the negotiating process will invoke the strongest congressional opposition."

(4) On July 25, 2000, Palestinian Chairman Arafat and Israeli Prime Minister Barak issued a joint statement agreeing that the "two sides understand the importance of avoiding unilateral actions that prejudice the outcome of negotiations and that their differences will be resolved in good-faith negotiations".

SEC. 3. POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

It shall be the policy of the United States to oppose the unilateral declaration of a Palestinian state, to withhold diplomatic recognition of any Palestinian state that is unilaterally declared, and to encourage other countries and international organizations to withhold diplomatic recognition of any Palestinian state that is unilaterally declared.

SEC. 4. MEASURES TO BE APPLIED IF A PALESTINIAN STATE IS UNILATERALLY DECLARED.

(a) MEASURES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning on the date that a Palestinian state is unilaterally declared and ending on the date such unilateral declaration is rescinded or on the date of a signed negotiated agreement between Israel and the Palestinian Authority under the terms of which the establishment of a Palestinian state is mutually agreed upon, the following measures shall be applied:

(1) DOWNGRADE IN STATUS OF PALESTINIAN OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES.—

(A) Section 1003 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (Public Law 100-204) as enacted on December 22, 1987, shall have the full force and effect of law, and shall apply notwithstanding any waiver or suspension of such section that was authorized or exercised subsequent to December 22, 1987.

(B) For purposes of such section, the term "Palestine Liberation Organization or any of its constituent groups, any successor to any of those, or any agent thereof" shall include the Palestinian Authority and the government of any unilaterally declared Palestinian state.

(C) Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to preclude—

(i) the establishment or maintenance of a Palestinian information office in the United States, operating under the same terms and conditions as the Palestinian information office that existed prior to the Oslo Accords; or

(ii) diplomatic contacts between Palestinian officials and United States counterparts.

(2) PROHIBITION ON UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO A UNILATERALLY DECLARED PALESTINIAN STATE.—United States assistance may not be provided, directly or indirectly, to the government of a unilaterally declared Palestinian state, the Palestinian Authority, or to any successor or related entity.

(3) PROHIBITION ON UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO THE WEST BANK AND GAZA.—United States assistance (except humanitarian assistance) may not be provided to programs or projects in the West Bank or Gaza.

(4) AUTHORITY TO WITHHOLD PAYMENT OF UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS THAT RECOGNIZE A UNILATERALLY DECLARED PALESTINIAN STATE.—The President is authorized to—

(A) withhold up to 10 percent of the United States assessed contribution to any international organization that recognizes a unilaterally declared Palestinian state; and

(B) reduce the United States voluntary contribution to any international organization that recognizes a unilaterally declared Palestinian state up to 10 percent below the level of the United States voluntary contribution to such organization in the fiscal year prior to the fiscal year in which such organization recognized a unilaterally declared Palestinian state.

(5) OPPOSITION TO LENDING BY INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at each international financial institution (as defined in section 1701(c)(2) of the International Financial Institutions Act) to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to oppose—

(A) membership for a unilaterally declared Palestinian state in such institution, or other recognition of a unilaterally declared Palestinian state by such institution; and

(B) the extension by such institution to a unilaterally declared Palestinian state of any loan or other financial or technical assistance.

(6) LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS TO EXTEND UNITED STATES RECOGNITION.—No funds available under any provision of law may be used to extend United States recognition to a unilaterally declared Palestinian state, including, but not limited to, funds for the payment of the salary of any ambassador, consul, or other diplomatic personnel to such a unilaterally declared state, or for the cost of establishing, operating, or maintaining an embassy, consulate, or other diplomatic facility in such a unilaterally declared state.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a), the term "United States assistance"—

(1) means—

(A) assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), except—

(i) assistance under chapter 8 of part I of such Act (relating to international narcotics control assistance);

(ii) assistance under chapter 9 of part I of such Act (relating to international disaster assistance); and

(iii) assistance under chapter 6 of part II of such Act (relating to assistance for peace-keeping operations);

(B) assistance under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) including the license or approval for export of defense articles and defense services under section 38 of that Act; and

(C) assistance under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945; and

(2) does not include counter-terrorism assistance.

TO HONOR MR. JULIAN CLAUDIO NABOZNY—NATIONAL RESTAURANT ASSOCIATION HUMANITARIAN OF THE YEAR

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 2000

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate Julian Claudio Nabozny, a McDonald's owner/operator beloved and celebrated for his services to the Phoenix, Arizona community, which I proudly represent. For his tireless generosity, Mr. Nabozny has just been honored by the National Restaurant Association as Cornerstone Humanitarian of the Year.

Mr. Nabozny has made his South Phoenix restaurant a veritable community center for the

Hispanic neighborhood. His beneficent acts are numerous and varied. These are some highlights.

For the past five years, Mr. Nabozny has hosted Thanksgiving Day celebrations for as many as 3,000 residents. He distributes free McDonald's food, gifts, turkeys, and fruit baskets and provides for entertainment, including the beloved Ronald McDonald.

Throughout the year, the restaurant sponsors fund-raising nights for a local school. Mr. Nabozny donates 10 percent of the evening's sales and tickets to popular events for the PTA to raffle off. He also provides a school reading program with over 8,000 hamburger certificates a year to use as learning incentives for children.

Two years ago, Mr. Nabozny brought a mobile mammograph unit to the restaurant to offer free cancer screening exams. Hundreds of economically disadvantaged women received these vital tests, many for the first time.

This spring, Mr. Nabozny initiated and sponsored a pioneering partnership to educate the community on current immigration laws and related government services. Through the program, over 1,200 individuals received free confidential consultations with attorneys and other qualified volunteers, and many others received assistance through a handout developed specifically to address common concerns and needs. These services will be again extended this fall.

For the past three years, Mr. Nabozny has served as chair of the Phoenix area Hispanic American College Education Resources (HACER) program, a partnership between the Ronald McDonald House Charities, its local affiliate, McDonald's owner/operators, and restaurants owned by the corporation. Mr. Nabozny has also personally donated scholarships to deserving minority high school students in the Phoenix area.

Mr. Nabozny comes from a family and belongs to a franchise system that believe in giving back. His dedication to this principle has justly earned him the Restaurant Association's award and a special place in the heart and history of the Phoenix community.

A TRIBUTE TO OLYMPIC MEDALIST CRISTINA TEUSCHER

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 2000

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to recognize Cristina Teuscher, a resident of the City of New Rochelle, NY and winner of a bronze medal at the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney. No athletic contest provides a showcase for the world's talent like the Olympics, and no personal accomplishment is greater than medaling in an individual event. In 1996, still only a recent high school graduate, Cristina won gold in the 800 meter free-style relay. This year, she added a bronze medal in the 200 meter individual medley to her list of Olympic achievements. Cristina's brave performance throughout the race and remarkable sprint in the final fifty meters were inspirational. Undisturbed when she fell behind early, Cristina persevered and reached the wall with her personal-best time.

Cristina's accomplishments, however, have extended beyond the reaches of a pool. Once

an outstanding student at New Rochelle High School, Cristina recently graduated from Columbia University, assuring that her success in life will extend well into the future. It is my pleasure to congratulate Cristina and her family on this momentous occasion. Cristina is a credit not only to the City of New Rochelle, but to the entire United States, and to all great swimmers throughout the world.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MUSIC OWNERS' LISTENING RIGHTS ACT OF 2000

HON. RICK BOUCHER

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 25, 2000

Mr. BOUCHER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues, Representatives BURR, LAHOOD and UPTON, in the introduction of legislation to reform our copyright laws so that individual consumers can store their own music on an Internet site and gain quick access to it anytime they choose, from anywhere they choose.

The introduction of this legislation is a necessary step in addressing the growing chasm between new technology and old laws. It is a matter of high importance to Internet users. A new poll found that 79 percent of frequent Internet users believe that "copyright laws should not infringe on an individual's access to the music that they have legally purchased." Our legislation will ensure that this wholly legitimate public expectation is not thwarted.

Those same Internet users understand the responsibility that consumers have to pay legitimate royalties to the artists whose music they enjoy. Approximately the same majority of those surveyed (78 percent) said that the sharing and swapping of music which has not been purchased or without the consent of the artist or record company should not be permitted.

Our legislation, the Music Owners' Listening Rights Act of 2000, makes the Internet based transmission of a personal interactive performance (PIP) of a sound recording acceptable under copyright law. Simply stated, a consumer who lawfully owns a work of music, such as a CD, will be able to store it on the Internet and then downstream it for personal use at a time and place of his choosing.

This technology makes it possible for people to travel from one place to another without needing to carry their record collection with them. Instead, they will be able to turn on a computer or other Internet connection device and gain immediate access to their music through the services of an Internet music provider. After the consumer shows proof of ownership of the music, he will be able to listen to it streamed to him over the Internet from any place that he has Internet access. Consumers would not be able to transfer music to someone else or use the music for commercial purposes under the provisions of our legislation.

Since the only people who will be able to use the provision we are proposing have already purchased the music, the song writers, recording artists and record labels will lose not a penny in sales. The person who purchases music will, however, have a new opportunity to listen to his music from any place that he has Internet access.